

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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There never was a good war nor a bad peace.
Benjamin Franklin.

THE WAR GAME IS ON

President Wilson request to use the armed forces of the United States and the prompt consent of Congress, is not a declaration of war, but it means business.

In fact the game is on; the game which this country has sought to avoid by every means in its power. The men and the means without limit are at the disposal of the commander-in-chief. There is no division in thought or action on the plain duty of the hour, of many hours if need be, to support the administration in such acts as may be necessary to uphold the nation's dignity and honor.

Let no one assume that, now the President has made the move, there will be any hesitation or deviation from a clear cut, determined course. Mexico must come to time.

If there is any sinister suggestion in the statement of Huerta that he views the future complacently, this offers no terror to the American people or their commander. If the Mexican leader is hoping for assistance from without, our country is ready to face the issue now.

Americans have never sought war. But they can fight. And they will fight, with a courage, a zeal and a degree of patriotic efficiency that admits of no such word as fail.

We intend to rule that portion of the world in which our national sphere of influence gives us responsibility. It will be done decently and in order.

YOUR MONEY AND OUR TOWN

If memory serves correctly, the Mexican rubber stock was absorbed in large doses on the theory that we should not put all our eggs in one basket—it would be better to have some of our money outside the islands, so that when hard times came we might be able to depend on the income of a "first-class security" well invested elsewhere.

'Tis most always thus. Exceptions merely prove the rule.

If every dollar of the money which went to the Mexican rubber and coffee plantations—dollars that gave one an acre of land and a certificate allowing another man to spend the money—if every dollar had been invested in the wildest Honolulu scheme ever put before the people of Hawaii it would have returned one thousand per cent more than the sums that went to Mexico.

Why? Simply because the investment of this money in Hawaiian enterprises would have aided some form of community development. The men furnishing the supplies would at least have secured some advantage, though the enterprise or enterprises finally proved a failure. Even the experiment would have added much of value to our knowledge of the productive possibilities of these islands. And it is these islands that furnish us homes and a livelihood.

Of course the "little fellows" who went into the Mexican scheme were merely flimflammed. Nine-tenths of them probably invested their savings because men of "large means" were associated with the enterprise.

The large financiers "could afford to lose it." But it is remarkable and indeed a crying shame that so much of the surplus money of these self-same "big men" is spent in outside projects which are "pure gambles" and money is either refused or given most grudgingly for local enterprises with one hundred per cent better possibilities.

The "big man" says the money is his and he can do with it as he pleases. This is true within certain limitations. He ought to have enough interest in his fellow citizens to take his gambles with them. It was by association with them that he gained his surplus in the first place. He ought to have an abiding faith in his own fellows and his own town and territory, as opposed to another man's town and another country.

Hawaii will not be just right mentally, morally or financially until the whole spirit of its activities is one of enthusiastic confidence in the possibilities and actualities of the enterprises of these islands.

Keep your money working, gentlemen, but keep your money working at home. You have made what you can figure is yours of this world's goods principally from Hawaii and the people of Hawaii.

When you branch out, branch out into enterprises that will help build up this territory, enterprises which if they do go to the bad will at least have kept the supply money in local circulation.

If you are in doubt on whether to keep your

money here or risk it in a "sure thing" elsewhere—remember the Man from Mexico.

A NEW ZEALAND GRIEVANCE

The great dreadnought New Zealand, a recent visitor at this port, has caused a decided coolness between the New Zealand government and the British admiralty. The colonials feel aggrieved that after they provided the splendid fighting machine it is not to be stationed in South Pacific waters or even in Pacific waters, but somewhere around the European coasts.

The London Times sets forth the peculiar circumstances as follows:

"The disagreement between the New Zealand government and the admiralty is much to be regretted. The technical merits of the controversy apart, its origin is not in doubt. Mr. Massey has expressed the opinion that the Pacific will be the storm center of the future. The admiralty is tied and bound by the necessity of making adequate provision for naval defence in European waters. In these circumstances it is hardly possible that Mr. Massey's renewed request for the two Bristol cruisers will be granted. The result will then be that New Zealand will definitely enter upon a policy of providing for her own naval defence instead of making an annual contribution to the imperial navy. The dissatisfaction in New Zealand has been aggravated by the use which is being made of the battle-cruiser presented by the dominion. New Zealanders are justly proud of their gift, and they have refused to make it conditional in any way. Now they find that the New Zealand is definitely allocated to European waters. We have repeatedly condemned this method of dealing with a dominion-provided ship. Technically justified, it is radically opposed to every principle of imperial solidarity. What is thought of it in New Zealand may be judged from Mr. Allen's remark that, though the New Zealand had been given unconditionally, it had certainly been supposed that she would constitute an addition to the naval strength of the empire, but that this was not the case. We have appropriated, in short, to our own immediate needs a warship which should have maintained the prestige of Great Britain in Pacific waters, and we have left New Zealand to take the steps which she herself thinks necessary for her own protection in a spirit which certainly borders upon resentment at the treatment meted out to her. This may be sound and necessary strategy, but its effect upon imperial interests is deplorable."

Citizens of Hawaii and more especially our Democratic fellow citizens, should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the letter of Correspondent Albert dealing with the appointment situation in Washington. The flood of protests which are being forced upon the Federal administration are ruinous to not only the Democrats who indulge in this practice, but through them the good name of the territory as a whole. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by such tactics. It is the game of the hyena in animal life, and of the small and petty mind in human kind. When citizens of Hawaii act like children, and have no proper realizing sense of their responsibility to their particular party and their community life, the President and his associates have to treat them as children. We would much prefer to see them all act as broad minded, far seeing, capable and sensible average men. That's the sort of American which appeals to the President of the United States and citizens as a whole. Mr. Wilson believes in the average man, and he also believes that this average American should display average common sense. It is to such men that he listens.

Julius Rosenwald, the multi-millionaire proprietor of a Chicago mail order house, pays the largest income tax of any Chicago citizen. It is also probable that the man who sold the Mexican rubber stock pays a large income tax. The moral is, keep your money at home for the income taxes of yourself and your fellow citizens.

President Wilson did not go into details of what he wishes to have called out among our country's armed forces. The National Guard is included as a matter of course.

EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII

In view of the widespread popular discussion of extension work in agriculture, it may be of interest to readers of the Star-Bulletin to present a general statement of the meaning and nature of extension work, together with something of the attitude of the College of Hawaii toward such work.

The definition—Extension work in agriculture comprises all educational efforts at the homes and on the premises of the country and plantation people, the conducting of local demonstrations and schools, the holding of conventions in the localities and at the college itself, such administration of the institution as the organization of the work required, and such other efforts as center directly in interest away from the college. The farm and laboratories of the college must be used for the working out of many of the problems that are brought back from the farms and establishments of the people, for very many of the questions that arise in the extension work in the field can be settled only by working them out under conditions of control.

Extension work is welfare work, and is properly a part of the college that is maintained by the people for the service of the people. The early stages of extension work are now past; it is not exhortation, nor the advertising of the college, nor publicity work for the purpose of securing students. It is a plain, earnest, and continuous effort to meet the needs of the people on their own places and in their own localities.

Extension work should aid the people in the solving of their own problems of farming and also of the social, economic and educational problems of farming communities. To this end, it is necessary that trained men and women be available in many different lines of agricultural work. Persons must be specially trained for this work, as well as trained for regular teaching or for research or administration.

The motive.—The temptation is to use extension work as a means of publicity of a college or organization. This will fail in the end, and it will react unfavorably on the college itself. The whole motive must be sincerely to help the people, not to push or advertise the institution, nor to make publicity for any person.

If the colleges of agriculture, and other rural institutions and agencies, ever come to be dominated by the desire to aggrandize themselves or to exploit the people for the sake of appropriations, they will fail of their purpose and be repudiated by the people. Only so long as they have the spirit of service and of substantial, disinterested work will they have reason permanently to exist.

The Nature of the Work.—It is proper that every public institution that is doing good work at home should extend itself to the people; but it is well to bear in mind that the institution should not begin the process until it has something to extend. Extension efforts should be the result of work rather than the beginning of work.

One is likely to make the mistake of beginning the extension work first, whereas the extension work should grow gradually as the college grows and be the natural expression to the people of the work that arises in the college itself.

The people should not be too anxious to have extension work issue from any particular department of the college. The extension work should come in the process of time, as the work ripens, and under such conditions it will be substantial when it comes and will produce real results.

What Hawaii gets in extension work should depend directly on what it wants and what it puts into the work. The rapidly growing farm-bureau work on the mainland is an illustration of the fact that farmers are now taking the initiative in work in the localities, often supplying even a good part of the funds. At this day, extension should meet demands rather than make demands.

Extension enterprises are of many kinds—of any kind whereby a department or institution or organization may extend and apply itself to its constituency. Some of the extension methods in agriculture are itinerant lectures, institutes, extension schools, short courses, farmers' weeks, reading-courses, traveling libraries, publication, farm trains, tests on farms and in gardens, follow-up work of many kinds, demonstration farms, farm bureaus or agencies, organized correspondence. Actual demonstration, and work directly with persons on their special problems, are in the end the best form of extension work. In the end there must be sustained teaching in the localities.

The widespread extension effort is one of the most hopeful applications of the time. It may also be one of the most inefficient, depending on how it is done and particularly on the motive that propels it. We have now passed the early experimental stages.

In extension work. In order to be most useful, it must be well organized—as well organized as any other work at the college itself.

Let the Demand Grow Up in the Communities.—The many educational agencies are now fairly established, and the country people in general are aware of the aids that they may receive; and they are also aware for the most part of the deficiencies. There are some regions and places, of course, into which extension enterprises must be carried bodily and as a gift; but these are now relatively few.

It is best to let the desires originate in the people themselves even if it is not so rapid as some of us would wish, and to be cautious of the plans of those who sit in offices.

The New York state college of agriculture formerly paid all traveling expenses of members of the staff in several lines of extension work. Demands for assistance from the college grew very rapidly. During this time they had an opportunity to study the situation. Two facts became outstanding: first, that the appropriations would always be inadequate to meet the needs of the state; second, that they were sending assistance to many communities that were able to pay something toward these expenses themselves. They found that many communities took a deep interest in a particular piece of extension work when there was a contribution to the part of the community toward the expenses: the people naturally felt as if they were partakers rather than onlookers.

Now and then there is a feeling that the community is entitled to this service without direct expense because the individuals think that they have paid for it in their taxes. This feeling is not marked, however, and is easily met by pointing out the very small amount of extension service that could come to any given rural community merely on the basis of the taxes paid. Taxation supports the institution and maintains the staff: the college is here, for such use as the people desire to make of it in an extension way.

In General.—We have arrived at standardized methods of college teaching in the sciences, professions, and arts. We are beginning to standardize our regular college instruction in agriculture, as experience accumulates.

We are also arriving at standard methods of extension work.

LETTERS

THANKS STAR-BULLETIN.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Sir: At the meeting of the Inter-Church Federation Council held April 16th, I was instructed to express the appreciation of the Council to the Star-Bulletin for the good publicity given to the Holy Week meetings held at the Young Hotel.

The Council feels that such publicity is not only a valuable aid in attracting men to the meetings but that it does much toward creating a city-wide religious consciousness.

Yours very truly,

LOYD R. KILLAM,
Executive Secretary Inter-Church Federation.

WORTH WHILE SUGGESTION.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Sir: Entertainments for charitable purposes, held in theaters where the cost of renting the theater and the pay of musicians, etc., eat up nearly all the profits is evidently a great mistake. There have been several entertainments given here lately and in which it is said very little was made after all the expenses were paid, and those with but little means, whose idea was to do good rather than to hear the music, did not appreciate this state of things at all. And it is hoped that hereafter if such entertainments are to be given for this purpose that some of the rich residents who have large and beautiful homes and gardens will open them to the purpose, just as Admiral Moore is about to do, and thus shave the great expense of renting a hall or a theater.

As times are getting so hard, and there are so many out of employment and in need of charity, one of these entertainments could be given every week in some one of the many fine residences of the city, and the proceeds from same could not fail to be of great benefit to the poor of this city.

It is hoped that for the sake of suffering humanity that this suggestion will be taken up.

Very truly,
X. Y. Z.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the old mission house, King street.

For Rent

Manoa Valley, 2 bedrooms, furnished. \$40.00
Beretania St., 4 bedrooms, furnished. \$85.00
Nuuanu Valley, 2 bedrooms, furnished. \$60.00
Anapuni St., 3 bedrooms, unfurnished. \$40.00
Waikiki Beach, 4 bedrooms, unfurnished. \$60.00

FOR SALE.

Desirable home on Wilhelmina Rise, only two years old. Beautiful marine view. Price \$3750. On terms.

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205 Bank of Hawaii Building.



NEW V-shaped Bodice Pins

Ladies will find these new pins a delightful change from the monotony of Bar pins, or the various Brooch arrangements.

These V-shaped Bodice Pins are especially neat when nestling in the depths of fluffy trimming.

Of Gold, engraved or jeweled.

Not extravagantly priced.

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The Women's Society of the Central Union church has a committee called for. The members of the committee on infants' outfits are Miss Associated Charities. This committee, M. B. Hitchcock, Manoa; Mrs. Jottee would be glad to receive donations of infants' clothing. Next, Spencer Bowen, Makiki. Thursday morning the committee will be at the Parish House of the Central Union church to receive such donations. Notify Miss M. B. Hitchcock, tunnel.

Home for Sale

Two-story bungalow on Matlock Ave. of 5 rooms, 50x90 lot, well improved with lawn, shrubs, trees; modern conveniences installed in house; price \$4250.

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Real Estate for Sale

For Rent--Furnished

2850 Puunui Avenue, 2 bedrooms (garage).....\$40.00
1454 Kewalo Street, 2 bedrooms (garage) 50.00
Park Ave. and 11th, Kaimuki, 2 bedrooms..... 40.00
College Hills, 3 bedrooms (garage) 50.00

For Rent--Unfurnished

1235 Matlock Avenue 2 bedrooms\$27.50
1020 Aloha Lane 2 bedrooms 18.00
1646 King Street 2 bedrooms 32.50
1205 Alexander Street 3 bedrooms 35.00
1915 Kalakaua Avenue 3 bedrooms 32.50
Cor. Ena Road and Kalakaua Ave 5 bedrooms 50.00
823 Beretania Street 3 bedrooms 30.00

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